Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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FIELD FLOWERS.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

To field flowers! the gardens we claim,
No true,
Yet, wildlings of nature, I dost upon you.

For ye wait on us to summers of old,
When the earth was covered round with fairy dell,
And when dances and buttercups gaddiced me right,
Like treasures of silver and gold.

I love you for lolling me back into dreams,
Of the rushy fringed lake and sedgy streams,
And of lonker glad o'breathing their balm,
While the dew was seen glancing in sunshine remote,
And the dee-p m-hm of both of the wood's green note,
Made music that sweeten'd the calm.

Not a pastoral song has a pleasanter tune,
Than to seek to my heart, little wildings of June.
Of old romance memory, and youth you include.
Where I sought in delightful your beauties to find,
When the magic of Nature first breathed on my mind,
And your blossoms were part of her spell.

Ye're now what old friends to the prisoner's looks,
What letters from islands, twice seen in their lakes,
Can the wild water lily restore:
What the bird hymn I read to the mariner's ear,
When he hears it again, though in English it were,
And what scenes of his youth unbosom to memory brooks,
In the recess that tangled their shore.

Earth's cultureless bede, to my heart you were dear,
Ere the fervour of passion, or agne of fear,
Had subdued me rammell'd affection.
Once I welcome you more, in love's passionless stage,
With the visions of youth to revisit my age,
And I wish you to grow on my tomb.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

EDUCATION.

"Report of the Committee of the Trustees of Alleghany College, on the Manual Labour System."

"Report of the Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on the subject of *System of General Education*, together with the bill reported by the Committee, adopting the system."

The subject of general instruction is at this moment occupying the attention of a large portion of the citizens of Pennsylvania. It is pleasing to find, that the interest exested on this important object, is likely to be productive of the most salutary results. The first of the documents, which we have before us, is an exposition of the advantages of uniting Manual Labor with Intellectual Culture. Of the soundness of this doctrine, there can be no doubt—the physical system of man requires, that to secure the full development of its energies, it should be employed in exercises useful as that cannot be effected without bringing into action, the nerves of a disinterested, the community. Alleghany College recommend that provision be made by the State, for the purchase of a farm, and stock, the erection of shops and other buildings necessary to carry into operation the plan proposed.

We have no doubt of the utility of the plan suggested, and we should be glad to see it adopted by all our Colleges. Young men, who are destined for the study Greek and Latin, would be more usefully employed, in agriculture, mechanics, and other pursuits, in which they added to the practical knowledge of the public would also give vigor and strength to the physical organs, to the great advantage of their health and their application.

The subject is worthy of the deepest consideration, and should meet the undivided attention of all who are interested in the prosperity of the moral and intellectual powers of man. The present state of physiological knowledge, leads us to believe, that by an attention to the early education of the body, the development of the muscular forces, many evils might be avoided—diseases of the consumptive character, and the numerous diseases prescribed. At the same time, that the junior may acquire a knowledge of the mechanical arts, which would acquire superior energy, and man, the most perfect of creation, would, by a system which operated equally on the exercise of the bodily and mental faculties, stand forth in the pride and superiority of his nature, blessing man, and exhibiting cheerfulness. Melancholy, dyspepsia, hypochondriasm, and all the horrors of mental derangement, would vanish before such a system, and the man of letters and science, instead of wasting his noble energies in the contemplation of the mysteries of nature, engendered by a neglect of his physical organs, would revel in the enjoyment of a full participation of the blessings of society.

The report of the committee of the Legislature, of which Mr. Breck was chairman, is an interesting document, and the bill reported, contains some excellent provisions. It requires that the teachers employed shall be most unquestionable academics. We are aware of the difficulties which the committee had to encounter, we know the extraordinaries attendant on their exercise on the same subject, and we regard it as a perfectly sensible of the labour required to enable them to frame a bill, which should meet all objections, and provide against the difficulties which, from time to time circumstances, it could not be expected that the committee could foresee, or guard against. That it should be perfect, or that they could frame a bill, which would supply all deficiencies, and provide for all contingencies, is impossible.

Having said thus much, we shall proceed to lay before our readers the provisions of the bill. The first section declares that the city and county of Philadelphia, and every county of the State, shall be and they are hereby form a school division, and that each ward, township or borough, within the school division shall form a school district.

The citizens of each district are to elect one director, and they are to meet on the second Monday of April, the first to serve until the next election, the second until the next election but one, and so on. At each election, so that one-third of each board may be chosen annually.

The citizens of each district, are to elect one of their number as a delegate, to meet with the County Commissioners, on the first Monday in April, at the county seat, and they are to decide whether or not a tax for each district shall be levied, and if so, what sum shall be collected in the ordinary manner, and must double the amount appropriated by the State for school purposes.

The directors, whose duties are very arduous, are, at each district, as they may deem necessary, elect teachers, and to make out a list of the scholars entitled and despite as they may think advisable. The directors are also required to appoint a master in each town, with the power to remove and appoint others, and to fix the salaries of teachers. The directors are also required to visit each school once in every month, and to make a report of the state of each school, and the number of scholars, &c. to the Commissioners.

The number of students during the past year has varied from 190 to 150. The government is paternal, and the rules are those of the academies of Europe. The title and emoluments, which cannot be exhumed by the students, who are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, are few inducements to dissipation in the society of College, and the students are required to attend worship three times on each day, and to pay attention to honesty.

There is a College Library, and Lyceum belonging to the College, which is open to the use of Liberary free of access to all the students, of works designed to promote the improvement of the students, and the higher improvements of the age.

The whole expense for tuition, use of the Library, and Lyceum, board, washing, fuel, and all inclusive, is the price of boarding in town, $1 50 a $1 62½ per week. A rule prevails, that the students attending their own beds and fuel. The cost of washing, &c. is from $1 to $1 50 per week, exclusive of fuel. In other words, the annual expense, at the institution, where the student resides in the town, for board, fuel, washing, and tuition in College, the whole expense will be from $70 to $80.

From the ability of their Professors, the cheapness of living, the healthiness of the situation, and the moral character of the institution, we wish the Trustees of the College success in its laudable endeavours to create a liberal and enlightened plan of education.

From the Religious Souvenir.

PAUL BEFORE THE AREOPAGUS.

Come to the Hill of Mars, ye Athenians!
Ye men of learning fame, with those undefiled
And ye of fashion richer than gold or jewels,
Come to the Hill of Mars, ye Athenians!

Whose invincible decree must pass,
That the unlike world—All Athens gainst bend—
Shall bow to the unknown God, or be accursed!
And fitful whispers, and of those who pass
Idle in the city, to hear or tell
Of strange things, and of the gathering the inside
Of Judaism, winged in gorgeous robe,
Who seem with knight and eager eyes to ask
What is the matter that the men of Athens
Stand in such group of stern, sternly proud,
And restless—and for office but still
Look on the man who stands in the midst
Lofty some unwonted garment of their owners
As for ostentation be. Well might them
Who stand in the midst look calm and proud
And proper to behold, while the patient mind
Is at its Plato and the talent of wit.
For such the men that stand with reason's air
Bending the ear near
Behold for the lips
From out the speaker's mouth there comes no time,
In closer circles as his closing notes
Seem of the God to whom all every where
Were to stand judge the world. Loud tumult waked,
The cry is strong unbeen hearing reason,

From the Saturday Evening Post.

——

Could I chaunt a lay of pleasure,
Such as venial winds that blow,
I would not,—and every measure
Those can give, as tinged with woe;
All our joys! how we cut their measure,
How ephemeral as their glow.

See the roses how they flourish,
Mark how soon they fade away,
Like the hopes which nourish cherish,
False and fugitive are they;
Thus the smiles of beauty perish:
Thus its tones all decay.

Like the radiant star of even,
Which dispels sorrowful gloom,
Are the hopes by fancy given,
Soothing tones sereene dream;
Passing every thought in Heaven;
Worlds of bliss beyond the tomb.

Then kind lady mayst thou ever
Fit cry tender hopes on high,
Where the clouds of sorrow never
Shall dim gladness in the sky;
But where illusory fields bestow
In the boundless prospect be.

A. R.

DEATH OF CICERO.

The following account of the death of Cicero, is taken from a biography of Cicero, just published by the Harpers, New York.

Cicero was at his Tusculan villa, with his brother and nephew, when he first received the news of the proscription, and of the place included in it. It was the design of the triumvirate to keep it a secret, if possible, to the moment of execution in order to surprise those on the list, and to cut off all escape before they were aware of the danger, or had time to escape. But some of the officers of a female found means to give early notice of it; on which he set forward precipitately, with his brother and nephew, towards Astura, the nearest villa to be had on the sea, with intent to take transport themselves directly out of the reach of their enemies But Quintus, who was unprepared for so sudden a voyage, is solved to turn back with his son to Rome, in confidence of being well received till they could provide money and necessaries for their support abroad. Cicero, in the mean while, found a vessel ready for him at Astura, by which he proceeded to the coast of Circeo, but being cross and turbulent, and the sea wholly unsuited to him, after he had sailed all night, and along the coast, he landed at Circeum, and spent a night near that place, in great anxiety and irresolution: the question was, whether he should steer by sea for Macedonia, and fly to Brutus, or to Caesar, or to S. Pompey; but after long deliberations, none of them pleased him so much as the expedient of dying; so that, as Plutarch says, he had some thoughts of returning to the city, and killing himself in Cesar's house, in order to leave the guilt and curse of his death on Cesar's perfidy and ingratitude: but the opportunity of which he was prevailed with him to set sail forward to Cajeta, where he had a villa, and a pleasant retirement on his Formian, villa, about a mile from the coast; weary of life and the sea, and of wandering, he ordered them to the villa, which he had so often saved. Here he slept soundly for several hours; though, as some writers tell us, a raven, perched on the window near his bed, made a hideous and making a strange noise about his windows, as if it would awake him of his approaching fate; and that one of them made its way into the chamber, and pulled the clothes off from his face, but his servants, admiring his fondness of him, drove away the bird

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Published every Saturday by the Four Hundred Thousand Dollar Association.

Mr. Greenbank, No. 9 Franklin Place, proposes to publish in a few days, a 4 to. volume of Mr. Thomas's Lalla Rookh, in the style of Cary, Lea and Blanchard. The work will be entitled Lalla Rookh Improved.

The Harrisburg Intelligencer states that the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, now under above Harrisburg, has stopped payment. Mechanics.

Bryan Fairfax—P. & C. Pint & Co., of Boston, Mass. for Hemlock, and another increase in a large amount, also in Boston.

Farmer to—The editor of a western paper speaks of the "delightful appearance of the weather the week before."—*Boston Courier and Enquirer.*

We ask attention to the proceedings of the public meeting, published in the report under this head. In the chaos of that city have spoken as a tone of duty independence, that entitles them to the thanks of every friend of liberty.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Wednesday:—"Another heavy crash in Wall street yesterday—the extensive house of W. & J. Beekman, Counsellors at law, and several merchants, have failed for hundreds and three or four more yesterday—including the heavy house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Another of three that have already taken place in the city, in consequence of the suspension of the currency by the Executive, a stone PITY!"

The reading of the report was listened to with interest. When however, it came to the fact of Mr. C. H. Laurence's refusal to present the memorial was stated, a general murmur of disapprobation was heard in all parts of the vast assembly. So too whenever reference was made to Mess. Cambreling & C. P. Wain. On the other hand, when the name of Mr. Nicholas Biddle and the name of Mr. Selden was uttered, instant, universal and deafening applause followed. Nothing in the whole proceedings of the President's resolute and dictated purpose to persevere in the suspension was a cruel aggravation of the facts. One of the leading recommendations is that which relates to the General Fund, out of which the salaries of the officers of State are paid,—the amount which has been abstracted from it since the suspension of specie payments, is said of the sum, the amount as stated in the report at $3,653, 797,27.

A proposition to establish a State Bank is before the legislature of Maryland.—Of the committee of wags and jokers, we have not heard. The committee of 6 members are in favour of the measure, and of course.

Ramsay vs Wise.—Isaac Hill has asked the loan of $20,000 from a New Hampshire Bank at Concord, for the benefit of Gen Wise, but was refused on the security.—*N. Y. Star.*

The Inquisitor of John Ayres, cook to Capt. Rogers, has been held in a coroner's inquest, discovered a subscription for a tomb, which they intend having erected over the body of their late master. The appropriate inscription will be engraved on it, recording the principal events of his life, in having accompanied Capt. Wilkes in his late expedition to explore the arctic regions.

The Oswego, (N. Y.) Baptist Association, have taken a vote upon the propriety of wearing mourning, and have decided against it.

It is stated that a pamphlet is about to be published, containing the correspondence of Lord Byron, which fell to the late duel, in Boston, between Mr. Horner and Mr. James. It is understood that there is a lady in it.

A South Carolina paper states that Mr. H. Duffie is, in fact, engaged in proceedings in the style of his present term, and intimates that it may be for the purpose of serving the state as an Executive chair.

Mr. Ral, the Irish Harper, is now on a visit to Baltimore.

Quebec papers of the 3d instant, state that the House of Assembly of Canada, has yet to be prorogued, on the 11th instant, with *articles of impeachment*, against Lord Aylmer. Lord Aylmer is charged with issuing a warrant for £7000, currency, towards defraying the contingent expenses of the House.

Petition to the legislature for the incorporation of *Manual Labor Schools*, are in circulation in several counties of the state of New York. The object is one of great importance and should be thoroughly investigated by our legislature.

Cases of Intelligence.—On the 9th inst. the town of Vitebo, in Italy, celebrated a singular festival. It was a commemoration of the capture of the town, in the insurrectionary troubles of 1831. Her Holiness has, in consequence, promulgated a costly tax in its memory, which, annually, on the anniversary, is paid of the bank on which St. Laurence was broiled, to the amount of 2 baiocchi, or 1 cent. The money has been preserved till now in the Quirinal Palace!

An attempt was lately made upon the life of Mr. Spurrier, Member of Parliament, by a child named De Bruin, an adjutant of a wife, who took the child from the property of the wife, instead of obtaining a wife in that manner. De Bruin entered Mr. Smith's office and demanded the child. Mr. Smith's office was surrounded by the timely aid of two persons in the office.

In the Grand Duchy of Saxe-weimar, upon a report of the Grand Rabbi and other doctors of the law, an ordinance has just been issued concerning the Jews. Every male child of that persuasion is to be circumcised by a surgeon, and at the same time, is liable to a penalty of $20.

The dwelling-house of Jacob Leudy, at Neocopel, Ohio, was consumed by fire, was another fire on a different fire, on the 1st instant. The fire originated it from hot ashes placed in the cellar.

In the Hon. Mr. Buck, chairman of the Joint Committee on Education, in the legislature of the State of New York, has reported a bill to the senate of the Senate, alleging that there are one hundred thousand voters in the state who cannot read, has been ordered to be printed.

On Thursday evening, several Germans were drinking on a house in New York, kept by a man named Seiner, when an altercation ensued, and one man named Fritz, drew a jack knife and stabbed Seiner and killed him. Fritz was arrested, and on the next day Fritz was immediately arrested.

The Cincinnati Chronicle contains a rumour, prevalent in that city, of the appointment of Daniel Webster, to Secretary of State.

The Lafayette club has been formed in New York, comprising about 1,000 members.

Gen. Robert B. Campbell has been elected a representative in Congress from Tennessee, vacancy occasioned by the decease of Mr. Sevier.

The New York American addresses, as an 8 pt. agreement between the Bank of the United States and some others, the fact, that *the later assented to some of the terms* of the former, but not to all.

It is said that Mr. Bayard, has declined accepting the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, of the Bank of the United States.

The Montreal Herald of Feb. 6th, contains an abstract of the Report of the Legislative committee on the Lawrence Canal, from which it appears that £300,000 (1,500,000) will be required to complete the contemplated improvement of the St. Lawrence. The whole length of the proposed works is about seventeen miles, requiring in two of the locks a rise of about 45 feet. It is proposed that every lock shall be two hundred feet long.

Kotlschild has contracted with the East India Company for the loan of three millions sterling which will be lent him after the company's expiration. In consequence of bringing the large amount into market, the Bank of England has raised the discount half and would advance in prices.

The Court of Appeals, has taken from a letter of Mr. Rothchild to his correspondent in this city dated London, Dec. 31st. The letter adds, "you may expect a great commotion in your city. The merchants of the opposite banks again a request to the directors to "relinquish the transaction of the Government business, and to confine their attention to merchants, traders, and mechanics."

Mr. Rothchild has no connexion with these banks.

"Ah, I that does not answer, refuse to take their "notes in payment, or transact business at their counters."

And we say, if these measures do not compel the per Bank to change its course, and to confine its transactions more legitimate channels, and should the Bank continue to act as it has done for many years, to the serious duty of our merchants and others who have an interest in the welfare of our city, to withdraw their accounts from *such a Bank* as that by which if the depositors are not given up, every friend to the institution will be called upon and demand from these banks *the payment of their notes in specie!* We trust that such a course of conduct would assert its serious consequences—nor should it be resorted to, while a hope remained of accommodating the object by reasonable means. But better to accompany the closeness of evil from such a course, than the certainty of ruin, and that ruin which must and will follow a perseverance in that now pursued by the unlimited directors who govern the per Bank.

We cannot but think that the banks would be justified in refusing to receive the notes of the per Bank from their own individuals, as at least all like ones, nobly refuse to receive the notes of other banks.

We caution the per Banks that in giving vent to these feelings, we do not mean to express our sentiments only; but that we are giving publicity to suggestions and reflections of our friends, our most respectable, and most influential businessmen. They have been requested to the full sense of the citizens who affect them, and we have only to express what we believe to be their opinion.

Again we say to these Banks—Pause well upon the course you are about to adopt. You are dependent upon the community in which you transact your business, and upon the good will of which your future prosperity depends. Do not by a course of conduct, or even threatens to involve you in that general discontent which is the result of this failure, or by which you may be even without pecuniary profit.—*New York Courier.*

Pennsylvania Legislative Proceedings.

Dear Sir:—The bill to incorporate the Lumbermen's Bank at Warren, passed the House of Representatives on Saturday, on third reading, by a large majority.—

Mr. Wilson, of Warren, moved to take up the bill for the establishment of a new Bank which has passed the Senate. The motion was strongly opposed in passage in the Senate. This bill will then be a test whether the consent of the Governor, in regard to the suspension, will be given. Mr. Wilson's motion was lost.

The rival code bill, relating to Inns, Taverns, &c. was under consideration. Some discussion took place on the subject of granting licenses to sell liquor in the city. That part of the bill was finally committed to the Committee to grant such licenses was stricken out.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Stevens offered the following resolution, which he supported by an able speech.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law, for making free citizens as have resided in this Commonwealth, in all prosecutions for crimes and misdemeanors, where the defendant is a negro. Any one who when the judge may deem it proper to examine witnesses, to make the same provisions for the trial of accused as now exists, where the party and either of the parties, are related to each other by blood or marriage, and to report by bill or otherwise, relative to the summoning and return of jurors, when the sheriff and either of the parties are free negroes as now exists, when they are related by blood or marriage. And that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers."

The resolution was lost by a vote of 31 to 45.

The proceedings of a large meeting, held in the city of Pittsburg, in favour of restoring the government deposits to the Bank of the United States, and the preservation of the charter of that institution, will be found in the journal of Philadelphia. We say—nations but a *pack of knaves!*

Resolved, That the solvency of the committee in whom had been entrusted the custody of sundry books in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, &c. on the part of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of our present government, is unquestionable, and that they are entitled to the confidence of the people of this Commonwealth, to assume the keeping of a bold experiment, though fraught with danger to the stability of the institutions of every business establishment, and the prosperity of every business establishment, and the prosperity of every business community alone."

The New York Star states that Messrs. S. & M. Allen are returning the paper they have received in exchange for their own notes, from merchants, bankers, &c. Nothing less could have been expected from the gentlemen whose well known character for integrity and upright dealing.

Bryan Fairfax—P. & C. Pint & Co., of Boston, Mass. for Hemlock, and another increase in a large amount, also in Boston.

Farmer to—The editor of a western paper speaks of the "delightful appearance of the weather the week before."—*Boston Courier and Enquirer.*

A dog has lately settled on London and its vicinity, which, it would, might have been nearly cut in eleven days, if London dandies could.

M. Rothschild, with a spirit of toleration as well as of generosity, which is worthy of imitation, having loaned four of the Rectors of Christian Churches in Frankfort, sent him a chest, fully making up the loan.—*French Paper.*

An agreement between the government of France and Portugal, seems to be definitely ascertained, the commercial relations being carried on by Consular Agents, all diplomatic correspondence between the two courts having ceased.

Mr. Tom, alias Sir William Courtenay, who has appeared such mischief in Devonshire, is now in the Tronc, in May, 1831, so powerful a man, that he would hold a ship of the line in check, and who could lift a puncheon of rum, take it by its two ends, and hold it on his knees, and make nothing bowing of two hogsheads of malt and a sack of flour.

The debate which had excited so much interest in Kentucky, on the religious education of children, educated teenagers, ended in a Resolution that the sons shall be educated in the religion of the father, the daughters in that of the mother. Duelling and dueling are prohibited, but upon this point dispensations are to be allowed.

A rather extraordinary pedestrian feat was accomplished in Macdonne on Thursday last by a man who undertook to walk seven miles in an hour, after the whole he performed the task in good style having two minutes to spare, and did not appear to be fatigued.

Answers.—We were assured not long since at hearing the following question addressed to a landlady by an executive gentleman of the town. Stepping into the door, he observed, "Will you sell me a glass of a drink of water, for I have no lustary I don't know where to stay to night." We confess we have more meaning would be emulated in so few words.

In the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, upon a report of the Grand Rabbi and other doctors of the law, an ordinance has just been issued concerning the Jews. Every male child of that persuasion is to be circumcised by a surgeon, and at the same time, is liable to a penalty of $20.

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COERCIVE MEASURES.

The following resolution was adopted at a late public meeting held in New York.

"Resolved, That *the directors of the Banks* in the city of New York, acted in despite of the public moneys, by respectfully requested to rescind the contracts we have entered into with the Bank of the United States, and to agree to be instructed in prolonging the unparalleled and ruinous pressure upon the community, by refusing to pay, they will, in the opinion of this meeting, entitle themselves to the gratitude of all the labouring as of the country."

The foregoing expresses the sentiments of TWENTY THOUSAND CITIZENS, who assembled in the Park, on Saturday, and of *nine tenths* of all the inhabitants of the great commercial city of the world that assisted voters are obeyed' or will the fates fly like directors of the Pet Banks, who control these banks, and for the advancement of their own pecuniary interests, and not to defend the rights of the people?

It is also longer to deny that the distress under which we are labouring, grows out of the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States and that relief is not to come, as soon as the Directors of the Manhattan Bank, and the Mechanics Bank, no longer possess the power, and have not the disposition to oppress the community, in the hope of ultimately benefiting by the ruin of the Government. Do they not see that the people are not to be ruled with the evil counsel from the counsels of captain of our local militia, in the time of the Revolution. He was called to the field, and left the command of his company to his lieutenant,

Philadelphia Prices Current.
Corrected by the publishers, Evening Post, for Nos. 7, 9 and 11 South Fourth street.
PHILA. MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1834.

ASHMUN'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, February 15, 1834.

The Printing and Publication Office of this paper is now removed to No. 36 Carter's Alley, 2d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

☞ Editors who insert either the Prospectus of the Book of Nature or the Oracle, a few times, or, indeed, a marked copy containing it, will be entitled to the Saturday Evening Post or Oracle, as they may prefer, for one year. Address to the Editor of the Oracle, Court st. W. C. Ashmun, Pr.

AGENCY AT PITTSBURG.

☞ We recently established an agency at Pittsburg to pay subscriptions to Messrs. Loomis, Hickox & Co. of that place. By the failure of the above establishment, our subscribers are requested to pay to no person on our account, until a new Agent is appointed.

To Agents and Subscribers.—On looking *over the accounts of many thousand subscribers in different parts of the country, we regret to find that very many of our Agents neglect to call at and remit for subscriptions with the degree of punctuality which is necessary for our purposes, or for the satisfaction of subscribers. Subscriptions are frequently paid to Agents, who neglect to remit, and in the end the subscriber appears on our books to be in debt, when he is not so. Should he happen to be in arrears, at the same is struck off the list, and he is taxed with the postage of a letter demanding payment. This brings down on him, no matter where they reside—whether in the same town with the agent or not. Subscribers who have paid an Agent, and find their papers stopped without their desire, will be able to know the reason, and immediately apply in time to have the matter set to us, for an explanation, and insist that the money they have paid to the intermediate agent be refunded. Important necessity requires from all a strict adherence to this rule.*

FRAUD.

On Saturday last, a lad about 16 years of age, presented himself at the residence of Mr. Jones, in Crown street, N. L. with two bibles of sagars, and stated to Mrs. Jones that Mr. Jones had ordered them to be purchased, at auction for $3,00. Not having that amount in change about him, Mr. J. the lad alleged, had directed the sagars to be sent home, with orders to pay the balance on receipt. The lad added that the purchase was a great *bargain*, the sagars being actually worth about $9,00. Mrs. Jones, without the least suspicion of the lad's dishonesty, paid the money, and he made off. Upon the return of Mr. J. it was ascertained that the whole business was a trick to obtain money. The sagars had not been purchased, and on opening the bibles, it was discovered that the contents were not worth 75 cents.

House keepers should be on their guard, as tricks of this kind are often attempted.

From the annual report of the Board of Health, it appears that in the city and districts of Spring Garden and liberties of Philadelphia, during the year 1833, was 1440—2099 being adults, and 2341 children. Of males over 20 years of age, there were 1,157; under 20 years of age, 1264; females over 20, 944, under 20, 1001. Of the deaths in each month, the smallest number occurred in December, being 319, and the greatest in July, 366. Of the whole number of deaths 406 occurred in the Almshouse, and 178 were persons of colour.

The most fatal disease was *consumption*, which carried off 650; *convulsions*, 366, *Cholera Infantum*, 197, *debility* 189, *dropsy in the head* 170, *inflammation of the lungs* 166, *small pox* 156, *inflammation of the bowels*, 135, *measles* 125.

During the month of July there were born in the city and liberties 3040 male, and 3003 female children, making a total of 7,643 births, an excess over the deaths of 2,202.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Bank, held in this city, on the 13th January, the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the office at Charleston, S. C.

Joseph Johnson,	H. A. Desaussure,
James H. Pringle,	R. Carnochan,
Kar Boyce,	James Adger,
J. J. Ravenel,	Hugh Rose, jr.
David Alexander,	J. E. Bonneau,
John Fraser,	John Geyer.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors in Charleston, held on the 29th ult. Dr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, was re-elected President.

An election took place last week for directors of the Salem (N. J.) Banking Company, when, at the gentlemen elected, it was ascertained that the largest number of twenty-seven shares was owned by ten of them, and that they owned the bank about ten times as much as their interest in it was worth. As soon as this fact became public, a run was made on the bank immediately for their money, and the bank was closed by the old board, in justice to the honest stockholders. A meeting was to be held on the second day, to devise means to meet the startling emergency.

Since the above was in type, we have received information from the most authentic source, that the Bank is now open for business, and has a good and safe foundation than ever. The Directors have come to the resolution of disposing of 1000 shares of the 1500, remaining on hand, at 25 dollars per share, payable in their own notes. By this means the Bank will soon have more than one half of its paper.

There have been already about 500 shares sold in Salem county. The Bank has since extended the time of the payment of the second installment, to the 1st of March.

Several of the new directors have declined serving, and members of the old Board have been elected in their place.

A case of seduction was lately tried in Bedford county, in this state, in which a verdict of 3000 dollars was rendered for the plaintiff. The parties were Thomas Charlton, for the alleged seduction of his daughter, vs. James Tracy. At the time of the alleged seduction, the daughter was about 18 years of age. For three years previous, the defendant, who was a painter, had paid his addresses to her, and they were engaged to be married for upwards of 18 months. The match was, however, broken off. The defence attempted was, that the daughter had sustained a bad reputation, and that the parent had connived at her seduction. The defendant, however, wholly failed in supporting these charges by evidence; and the verdict of the jury was as above mentioned—being the heaviest damages ever recovered in such a case, in that county.

Dickinson College.

A law department has been established in connection with Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. and will open under the care of Judge Hepburn, on the first Wednesday in April next. The school will open on the first of April next. In this department two classes of pupils will be instructed—students of law who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of the principles of the profession, and gentlemen who desire to obtain *only* such general instruction in the science, as is deemed indispensable to every liberal scholar.

The course of instruction will consist in a methodical course of study of the best books; in frequent examinations, accompanied with *viva voce* and familiar conversations, and in regular exercises in moot cases. The students will be taught the practical application of approved precedents and books of practice, and by presenting the forms used, and training the students to draft them, will be enabled to become expert in the use of pleas and appeals, trial and judgment, &c. The application of theory and practice, will further be made familiar by frequent exercises in conducting proceedings in a moot court established for the purpose. The students will be instructed and regularly promoted through all the windings which the skill and ingenuity of the students can suggest, and in these prosecutions, replete discussions will be had on debatable points, both orally and in writing.

A course of collegiate lectures will be prepared for such students of college and others as may choose to attend them, in which the leading and fundamental principles of the law as a science, in which the constitutions of the United States, and of the several states, our political institutions, and the laws derived from, or connected with their peculiar construction, will claim special attention.

Upon the course being satisfactorily finished by law students and a final examination passed, the degree of "Bachelor of Laws," will be conferred by the Faculty of the College.

In regard to the length of time required to complete the course, Mr. Reed states, that two years will be generally sufficient for graduates of any respectable college, and others properly prepared.

The bill to establish a general system of education, by common schools, reported in the House of Representatives by Mr. Anderson, is similar to that reported by Mr. Berry, in the Senate.

A bill nearly similar in its provisions was reported last year, in the House of Representatives. It contained the same objectionable features in regard to the appointment of Inspectors by the Courts, which were then strongly opposed by some of the friends of general education.

We sincerely trust that the intelligent joint committee having this subject in charge, will see the propriety of striking out the objectionable sections, when the bill is before the Senate in Committee of the Whole. We are persuaded that it may be much improved by reducing the number of agents to be employed in carrying the system for which it provides into effect.

In speaking of this bill, after giving a synopsis of its provisions, the editor of the Beaver Argus says—"In our opinion the contemplated law is too complicated, and the requisitions of the bill passes through too many hands to render it efficient or useful. We are apprehensive that the duties to be performed by county inspectors to be appointed by the Courts, will be but seldom, if ever performed; and that no report will be made upon the state of the Commonwealth, who is made superintendent, and general umpire in relation to all disputes, in this general system is more than one person could perform. We think a general system of education might be much more simplified, and consequently would be much more efficient."

There were no less than four rows among the audience of the American Theatre, New Orleans, on the evening of the 21st ult. and four cheers we learn by the papers of that city, occurrences of this nature are by no means "few, nor far between." The Courier, in speaking of the circumstance, says—"It is almost impossible to attend the performances of a theatre of the establishment in order. Coming as they do from the roaring fork of Salt River, and 'such like' places, they bring in indeed growing, and bar scenes are highly charged with poetic feeling, but they are true to human nature, and are correct delineations of human nature.

Her descriptions of places are graphic—the record of her adventures, is bold and impressive, and the detail of many of her romantic scenes, is engaging and instructive. The work is well suited to occupy the attention of an idle hour, and the light reading community, we are sure, will give it their most unqualified approbation.

From the reviews we will say that in its perusel, we have been more entertained, than by any of the numerous novels and romances which have come under our notice for a long time, and we feel sure that all who may be induced to partake of the same banquet, which has afforded us so much enjoyment.

Principles of Election.

We have been politely furnished by Messrs. Hogan & Thompson, of this city, with a copy of the second edition of the work of Mr. Sergeant, on the Principles of Election, just published by D. M. Hogan, Pittsburg. We are glad to learn that this book meets with a ready sale, and that it has already been introduced in many of the common schools of Pittsburg, where it is highly esteemed. The work is valuable on account of the clearness of its illustrations, the perspicuity of its explanation, and the superior merit of its miscellaneous selections.

We had the pleasure, some months since, of spending an hour or two in Dr. Lacey's Institute, near Pittsburg, and an examination of the classes and studies of the pupils, the accomplished pupils, standantly attended us of his merit as a teacher. To the peculiar qualifications necessary to constitute an agreeable instructor, he possesses the possession of literary attainments of a high order, and combines the qualifications of a finished gentleman with those of a polished scholar. Dr. Lacey's work on Elocution should be carefully consulted by those engaged in the education of youth, as well as by all who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of this important and valuable science.

United States Review.

The first number of this periodical has been on our table for several days, but we have only been enabled to spare time sufficient for the perusal of two or three articles. With the time and spirit of these we have been much gratified. They are distinguished by candour, liberality, and extensive research, and the work, if continued on these principles, as we doubt not it will be, can scarcely fail of proving eminently successful.

This Review is published quarterly by Adam Waldie, and is under the editorial superintendence of Professor Vethake, a gentleman well known for his extensive literary acquirements.

The clock of the court house was late in Lancaster, Pa. on Wednesday night week. The shaking of the house, and the people generally were alarmed. It did not extend to the windows, or the outer walls. It did not extend to the former district of earthquakes—says the editor of the Lancaster Journal—which we have felt and heard, and we should be inclined or disposed to attribute it to the explosion of a magazine of gunpowder, were it not that there was a sufficient quantity to produce the effect within the above necessary distance.

The pressure in the money market, in this section of the country, seems to be heavy as ever. The banks are still refusing all accommodations of business. Commercial operations are retarded, and the industry of the country is completely paralized. Since our last publication, several failures have occurred in this city, several in Boston, and many in New York. There seems to be no prospect of relief on the contrary, it is now distinctly stated that the course of the Executive of the United States will be the same as it has been for the past year, and that no relief is to be looked for from present sources. Many manufacturing establishments have already been compelled to stop, and operations and discharge their hands, and in this city, it is probable, there are hundreds who, by the present state of affairs, are deprived of employment upon them for their main resource, out of employ.

It is distressing to see how many men is not confined to this metropolis, but is felt in nearly all our commercial and manufacturing towns. It is fast spreading over the country. We have the testimony of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Statesman, that it has reached that city, and is seriously affected the operations of that hitherto thriving place. He says—

We are not alarmists; and we regret exceedingly that any circumstances should render it necessary to deny the statements of some of our contemporaries, that the business community of Pittsburgh is progressing on successfully and prosperously, and that no serious embarrassments are felt in the channels of commerce. The truth of the fact, that there is much distress and embarrassment, can be no longer denied. We have practical evidence of their existence before us.

The operations of our manufactories are curtailed or suspended, and hundreds are thrown out of employment, who, ten days since, were regularly employed, and 2 procured a considerable subsistence by their labour. It would be useless to particularize, but these facts are so notorious to the public, as the effects are also striking and distressing to us, that we are thoroughly rid of their situations and means of gaining a livelihood. Others we are told, that these existence is upon our forbearance; and there are to be found those, who assert to, with our Senator, Mr. Wilkins, that the alarm is all a delusion, and that there exists only among the rich and such only wish that it was a delusion; but those who feel and witness the present state of affairs, cannot be deluded or infatuated to think so any longer.

The depositeing question is still before Congress. No vote has been taken on the main question, but it is believe d that in the House of Representatives, there is near by an equal division, in regard to the expediency of resuming the deposites. In the Senate there is a decided majority in favor of that measure.

The decision of this important question is looked for with anxiety. Should the deposites be restored, there can be no doubt the present deranged state of our currency will be soon relieved. Should Congress not decide adverse to that measure, no one can calculate the sufferings of business men will terminate.

I accredible as it may appear the subjoined statements are well authenticated.

The New York Daily Advertiser of Monday, contain s the following letter from its Washington correspon dence—

WASHINGTON, 7th Feb. 1834.

The President of the ——Bank of Philadelphia, call ed on the President of the United States, and asked him s inated, that if something was not done the Banks in New York and Philadelphia, would have to stop spe cie payment—the reply was let them stop and let them. He then asked if some compromise could no t be made on a few days delay, and the usual facilities as he would agree—answer, no by G——

The United States Bank directors must unit e we have tried the State Bank system or specie pay ment.

The statement is corroborated by the annexed ex tract of a letter, from a highly respectable gentleman, to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser. Other favors leave us no room to doubt the truth of the statement—

Mr. ——— called this evening at our room, and in a conversation with Cashier ——— stated that President of the Girard Bank of Philadelphia waited on General Jackson, and informed him that the Bank could not assist in the relief of the country, all the Banks must soon stop specie payment." His excellency replied, "*stop and be d——d*"—I presume this caught the Bank Director. Let it be understood that order, or the Calaboose, are the conditions of their admittance to the society of decent people, and the professional rowdies will behave themselves.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in New Orleans—— NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 25, 1834.

I returned here from up the river on the 21st, and found things very much as I left them in all matters. A number of our best houses have failed, and many more expected to suffer the same fate. Should the present hard times continue two weeks longer, at least one half of the heavy houses of this city must stop.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Traits and Traditions of Portugal. By Miss Pardoe, 2 vols. Philadelphia, Carey, Lea & Blanchard.

The authoress of these volumes, has succeeded admirably, in her design of presenting to the public, an interesting and amusing production.

The narrative of her residence in Portugal, although not distinguished for striking incidents, is particularly fresh and candid, and there is many an acute observation, which makes it embellished. Portugal is a Catholic country, and many and awful are the traditions of the people, in relation to tragical events, connected with the monasteries and convents, or in connection with the monks.

The influence of the priests, at this moment, is nearly annihilated, but it still possesses a fearful sway in the tenements of Miss Pardoe, in regard to their general depravity of morals, and the worse than vassal bondage, in which they keep the people. Many of the stories of the authoress, illustrative of the dark and barbarian character, they strongly illustrate monkish habits, and prevailing superstitions, and Miss Pardoe, has narrated them with much skill and elegance. Her colouring is indeed glowing, and her scenes are highly charged with poetic feeling, but they are true to human nature, and are correct delineations of human nature.

Her descriptions of places are graphic—the record of her adventures, is bold and impressive, and the detail of many of her romantic scenes, is engaging and instructive. The work is well suited to occupy the attention of an idle hour, and the light reading community, we are sure, will give it their most unqualified approbation.

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Trial for Murder.

A man named Loomis, was tried in Pittsburgh, N. York, on the 5th inst. for the murder of his wife. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but was considered sufficient to convict the prisoner. The jury retired but were unable to agree, and were discharged. The whole of the jurors but one were in favor of a conviction. The jury stood eleven for murder in the first degree, and one for manslaughter. The prisoner was then remanded to jail, and will be tried at the next term of the court. It is reported that the jurors were discharged from their duty, because they were unable to agree upon the amount of their bills, and that the jurors had been kept together two or three days before they were discharged. The charge of the Judge to the jury was delivered in the afternoon of Wednesday, and it was said that the jury did not agree upon a verdict until Friday morning. The Judge was then sent for, and he received the verdict in open court.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have now made out the accounts due from subscribers at the following places, and forwarded them to the gentlemen named below, who will in future act as agents for the Oracle.

Those indebted will please call and settle them. Our agents are particularly requested to pay them the amount of their bills, with as little delay as possible.

Goshen, Connecticut, B. Baldwin, P. M.
Derrycroft, Alabama, Col. Wm. S. Martin, P. M.
Mauricetown, New Jersey, David Compton, P. M.
Hamilton, Ohio, Jas. Gilmore, P. M.
Cranberry, New Jersey, Wm. A. Conover, P. M.
Conway, South Carolina, A. Bryan, P. M.
Bryce's Furnace, Huntingdon co. Pa. P. M.
Clarksburg, Virginia, Wm. J. M'Coy.
Middletown, Connecticut, Wm. H. Dudley, P. M.
Middletown, Connecticut, are left in the office.
Marietta, Ohio, D. Rogers, P. M.
Hannsburg, Pa. D. Rogers, P. M.
Lampeter Square, Penn. Martin Miller, P. M.
Maysick, Kentucky, R. E. Rogers, P. M.
Frederick, Maryland, Jas. Gray.
Spring Grove, Lancaster Co. Pa. Jas. Duncan, P. M.
Middlebury, Connecticut, Wm. Wilson, P. M.
Staunton, Virginia, L. Tremmel, P. M.
Barnesville, Ohio, D. Mackey, P. M.
Dalesburg, Pennsylvania, G. A. Harvey, P. M.
Littletown, Virginia, D. D. Crompler, P. M.
Columbia, Ohio, Jas. Gilmore, P. M.
Middletown Point, N. J. Wm. Lucie, P. M.
Middletown, Connecticut, Wm. H. M.
Evanston, Georgia, C. G. Wilkins, P. M.
Newcastle, Ky. Wm N. Blackburne, P. M.
The appointment of Inspectors by the Courts, Warrenton, Va. Silas W. Digges, P. M.
New Orleans, Louisiana, Wm. Winter.
Chesterstown, Md. Elisha Dudy, P. M.
Amerika, N. J. Thomas Hazard, P. M.
Cumberland C. H. Va. W. R. Hodges, P. M.
Julius Town, N. J. Thomas Haines, P.
Piney Hill, N. J. Thomas Haines, P.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Feb. 7.—Received from

		Received from	
Gen. J. Fischer,	$67 00	Rich. M'Clure, Esq.	2 00
P. Granger,	10 00	T. W. Dickinson, esq.	1 00
A. Goodwin,	5 00	Wm. Kerch, Esq.	2 00
C. M. Foster,	5 00	A. Streaper, Esq.	10 00
Yarnall Cooper,	5 00	Joseph Osgood, Esq.	2 00
W. W. Southall,	5 00	Jas. Hamilton,	1 00
Andrew Peterson,	13 00	*Feb. 11.*	
Thos. M. Gill,	5 00	E. B. Lamb, [sent]	4 62
J. L. Wolcott, Esq.	2 00	Jas. Hamilton, [sent]	1 62
Van Dunn, Esq.	2 00	Jos. Swift, [sent]	1 50
J. D. Mason,	5 00	Rubin Cowing,	29 00
A. Sloan, Esq.	2 00	Horace Davenport,	3 00
Jos. Addison, Esq.	2 00	Wm. Simpson, Esq.	2 00
Geo. Crocker, Esq.	5 00	H. F. W. Smith, Esq.	5 00
Hon. Levi Woodbury,	5 00	Hon. Wm. Wirt,	5 00
Richard Marsh, Esq.	5 00	Richard Marsh, Esq.	5 00
Feb. 8.		*Feb. 13.*	
Ed. Inquirer,	3 00	Lewis Deposit, [sent]	4 50
Miles C. Follen, [sent]	9 00	Samuel Wachsma,	2 00
Jos. Addison, Esq.	2 00	Jos. Addison,	2 00
Feb. 10.		Wm. S. Hastings,	5 00
John Mitchell,	7 00	Wm. Bingham,	5 00
Peter B. Wilber,	1 00	Dr. Geo. Blackman,	1 00
Moses Harris, [sent]	1 00	Rufus Merrill,	1 00
Wm. Hamilton, [sent]	13 00	Wm. Cox,	3 00
50 post.—37 discount.		Wm. Bayley, Esq.	3 00
A. A. [sent]	1 87	Mason Parsons, Esq.	2 00
Wm. P. Hays,	2 00	Jno. Lilly, jr. Esq.	5 00
Jacob C. Bassett,	2 00	Daniel S. La Bar,	2 00
Charles P. Byers,	5 00	Warner Brooner, esq.	5 00
Benj. F. Ross, Esq.	5 00	*Feb. 15.*	
Jos. Hall,	2 00	Lewis Deposit, [sent]	4 50
Jonah Hall, Esq.	2 00	Samuel Wachsma,	2 00
Wm. Ross, Esq.	2 00	Jos. Addison,	2 00
Wm. Ross, Esq.	1 00	Wm. S. Hastings,	5 00
Wm. Bayley, Esq.	4 00	Wm. Bingham,	5 00
Wm. Bayley, Esq.	4 00	Daniel S. La Bar,	2 00
Mason Parsons, Esq.	2 00		

From our Washington Correspondent.

Washington, Feb 13, 1834.

MR. ATKINSON: We are still floundering in the mire of party politics. The Senate of the Deputies, with Heaven only knows how it will be finally disposed of. The Senate, and the Bank of the United States and Mr. Wilkins of Pittsburgh is the first victim; but this is but the commencement of the end. Therefore, the victim is not pitied. The suffering falls elsewhere; in the private nooks and corners of domestic life, where fortunes are not only lost, but hearts previously reposing in confidence, *have been broken*. A case of this kind is now transpiring in this city, which has attracted to me, and doubtless there are many in the land.

To journalise in this letter from day to day would be tedious; all the speeches and legislation, "*but can you see*" are the same. The discussions of specches, and upon one topic, and while my letter is green, I will say that the decision of the Senate in relation to the Bank of the United States and administrative state paper reported to the Senate by Mr. Webster. It examines the charges made by the Senate, and the Deputies with a microscopic research, and leaves the poor Secretary of the Treasury, the authority of the United States not to forget before it is too late.

The Senate on Monday was principally engaged on executive business.

A most affecting event occurred in the House on Tuesday which has cast a gloom over the minds of the day. Judge Boulden rose to address the House, and moved a resolution of respect to the memory of the late member of his distinguished predecessor John Randolph, which he then delivered in the House of Representatives. After a few sentences on the character of Mr. R. the Judge paused and appeared nervous. After a short interval he resumed his seat, and fell back in a chair. The physicians of the House (members) immediately came to him, and he was borne to the Speaker's room, where he soon expired, and had to be born from his lifeless remains in the greatest horror. The House was immediately adjourned under considerable excitement and sorrow.

In the Senate Mr. McKean presented the Philadelphia Memorial, and made a neat and happy speech. It was agreed to print as it ought to be with the report of Sujtees.

Mr. Preston then rose, and in an agitated voice announced that a distinguished member of the other House, Mr. Boulden of Georgia, had been struck down while speaking and almost instantaneously expired, and on his motion the Senate also adjourned.

Here I am compelled to close the letter. The times are portentious! power has got into hands that I much fear will abuse it. The liberties of the country, and our moral concerns! we can live through it perhaps, but woe, woe, unspeakable woe! misery, misery, if some change do not come over the mind of the people.

Yours &c.

DISTRESSING EVENT.—On Tuesday last, a heartrending event occurred in this city. Mr. Jacob Ege, a respectable young lady, aged 20 years, daughter of the late Colonel Henry Ege, of Reading, while standing near a stove in the parlour of her father's house, when her dress caught fire, and she was enveloped in flames. She ran into the entry, where she was secured by a lady of the family, and the flames extinguished, as her dress was burnt off. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but the unfortunate young lady survived but a few hours. Her beauty and consistent and amiable conduct endeared her to all who knew her, and her untimely death has cast a gloom over the whole community.—*Harrisburg Chronicle.*

Wanted.

A WHITE woman to take the care of children, and do the light work of a small family. Apply at No. 36 Carter's Alley, 2d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut.

Look at this.

A REMEDY for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c. Hooper's Compound Pectoral Expectorant Mixture, is prepared by Isaac Hooper, Jr. and Co. Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists of Cincinnati and Ohio, and sold by them at their Laboratory, corner of Main and Front streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. This medicine is offered to the public with confidence that it will be found to be one of the most valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure of the above complaints. It has been used in the United States, and by many physicians in the West Indies, with the most unbounded success. Numerous certificates of its virtues can be seen at the office of the agent, and the proprietors are willing to refer to any number of persons in this city who have used it in their families. Those who have used it will not be without it, and those who have not, will find it a valuable medicine. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by the agent, JOHN FOX, Chatham st. 2d door from Third st.

CHARLES PALMER, Sheriff.

Wholesale and Retail Bedding

WARE-HOUSE, corner of 4th and Vine Sts. THOS. LACEY, BEDDING, GLOVES, &c. Sells cheaper than any other establishment in the city. Feb 15—3t

Information Wanted.

OF ROBERT NOBLE, late of Chester county Lothian, Ireland, now in the city or neighborhood of Any information of him would be thankfully received by the brother, John McGraw, of his letter address to Dunlap, Front street, near the Bridge, Kensington. Feb 15—3t

To Let,

A FIRST rate Dry Goods Stand for an old established trade. Apply at No. 36 Carter's Alley, 2d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut. Feb 15—3t

To Boarders.

TWO or three gentlemen can be accommodated with boarding by applying at No. 36 Carter's Alley, 2d door below 3d st. between Chesnut and Walnut. Feb 15—3t

ALMANACK.

15	Sat.	6	5	5	10	11
16	Sun.	6	5	6	11	12
17	Mon.	6	5	7	12	1
18	Tues.	6	5	8	1	2
19	Wed.	6	5	9	2	3
20	Thurs.	6	5	10	3	4
21	Fri.	6	5	11	4	5
22	Sat.	6	5	12	5	6

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty Savings Fund Society, will be open for the reception of deposits, on Monday evening next, at the house of Mr. Jacob Ege, Northern Liberties, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Association of Teachers.—A meeting of the Association will be held at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

Mohawk Club.—A meeting of the club will be held at John K. Johnson's, 18 southwest Front st. on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year.

JAS. ROGERS, Sec'ry.

Public Meeting of the Friends of the Constitution.—A meeting of the friends of the Constitution, Independence and Liberty, will be held at the Commissioners' Hall, Southwark, on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 22d inst. and to transact such other business as may be deemed necessary. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

THOS. M'ELHENY, Chairman.
JAMES M. SCOTT, Secretary.

Feb 15—3t

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening, 11th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. Daniel H. Davis, of Southern Liberties, to Rebecca E. daughter of Daniel Filer, Esq. of Moyamensing.

On Thursday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. John S. Cooper, to Miss Ann Rowley, daughter of the late Joseph Myers.

On Thursday, 6th inst. by John Swift, Esq. Major Mr. Ralph Smith, to Miss Ann Maria Ashcom, both of Delaware county.

On Thursday evening, 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. Joseph Cuff, to Miss Glasgow, to Miss Mary Ann Rhodes.

On Thursday evening the 6th inst. by John Swift, Esq. Mr. Samuel H. Bell, Cabinet Maker, of this city, to Ann Hoskins, formerly of Springdale, Burlington co. N. J.

On the 9th inst. by Elder Frederick Plowman, Mr. Henry H. Sprogell, to Miss Catharine Wagner, both of Montgomery county.

On Thursday evening, the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Wm. Hamilton, to Miss Ann Jane Gilmore, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday, 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Joseph Hall, to Miss Catharine Van Buren, both of Moyamensing.

On Thursday, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, D. P. Alden, to Rebecca B. daughter of Richard Cox, all of this city.

At Tuckerton, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Hezekiah Cranmer, Jonathan T. Johnson, of the city of Philadelphia, to Miss Catharine A. daughter of Capt. Borst Slaight, of the former place.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Brodbelt, on the 11th of November, 1833, Mr. Robert C. Hand, to Margaret B. Watkins, both of Philad.

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dashiell, Mr. Bernard McGuire, to Mrs. Cran, all of this city.

DEATHS.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. Ann McLaughlin, aged 54 years.

On the 6th inst. at his residence in Rockley, Jonathan Thomas, after a painful and protracted illness, which he bore with resignation for 3 years.

On Monday morning, John Allen, Esq. in the 69th year of his age.

On Tuesday morning, 11th inst. at his seat in Rockley, Jos. Parker, Esq.

On the 11th inst. Mrs. Margaret, wife of John Gilmore, aged 70 years.

On Tuesday morning, 11th inst. at his seat in Rockley, Jos. Parker, Esq.

On Wednesday morning, Thomas Richardson.

At Lancaster, on the 5th inst. in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. Catharine Hubley, relict of the late Col. Eberle, formerly of this city.

On the morning of the 10th inst. after a short and very severe illness, Mr. Thomas Hurley, Merchant, aged 52 years.

On the 9th inst. Mr. Elkanor Pritchard, in the 69th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst. of the weather, in the 6th year of her age, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas and Hannah Price.

On Monday morning, 10th inst. Mr. John Coleman.

On Tuesday morning, Louisa Ashbel, daughter of Joshua H. Haines, aged 20 months.

On the 10th inst. Mrs. Margaret, wife of John Wenrich, aged 70 years.

On Tuesday morning, 11th inst. at his seat in Rockley, Jos. Parker, Esq.

On Wednesday morning, Thomas Richardson.

At Lancaster, on the 5th inst. in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. Catharine Hubley, relict of the late Col. Eberle, formerly of this city.

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On the 9th inst. Mr. Elkanor Pritchard, in the 69th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst. of the weather, in the 6th year of her age, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas and Hannah Price.

On Monday morning, 10th inst. Mr. John Coleman.

In this city, on Friday, the 7th inst. in her 68th year, Mrs. Mary Murray, relict of the late Commodore Murray

"Farewell to the scenes of faith,
Where others in all the fullness."

OVER THE WAY.

"I'm very sure somebody wished I had my eyes shut
Or I'd never have noticed the bonnet-box"—[Anonymous.

Alas! the flower of an unknown bower
Attracts the gazer's eye!
Although it may not be "gay girl over,"
Only "over the way!"

Old lady, my eyes of flame I cannot for shame
Put out, nor by magic, my gaze to stay,
For the sake of mine own, I implore you, Madam,
Over the way!

Your aged son adorn till my heart's as lost
As Adam's nothing to a maid of sixty!
Alas! I'm sure to write to those fellows—
Lord Alfred and Lord Aldgate—in Hamilton?
They would cure me of my maiden-ness
Over the way!

Fans are flaring my questions vary,
As how I like Rotten Row, the opera,
Or dote St. Mary Dory—Over the way!

Shall my grandfather rose-bud a fairy,
Or would I rather be Queen of the Gipsy
Than she would change me into the enemy
Over the way?

I never ever thing don't—mean Miss Leslie,
A ring, a rush, a quarrel, or a pic—
Nic—Nac—Oh! has Jones got the window
Over the way?

Jones at seven, for there he no shutters,
Can see nothing on, from gown to gun,
Some ride or polos, till the candle gutters
Over the way!

And then—oh! then—while the elder women taper
Their useless tedium into port, into paper
Over the way!

But here breaks into her my self-regard,
Or rob her for a whispered eye or ear,
Or other her my hand, some thirty yards
Over the way!

Cold as the pole she is to my adoring;
Like Dupont Lopez at Hayter's Ray,
I must an icy soul in my sighing
Over the way!

Such duty lark Farquhar that dances
Such Pas de Fascination every evening in May,
Should I somehow cannot I attract her glances
Over the way!

Ah! what the loose to watch a tumbling bear,
Or rolling cat, run over by a dog;
But I'm all-one—she never paint that!
Over the way!

I go to the same church—a love lost labor;
Almost all her walks, and dodge her at the play
Alone not seem to know! she has a neighbor
Over the way!

As private theatricals she never acts;
Has she no female ball her fancy sway;
She never vists gentlemen with tracts
Over the way?

The bijou dress by post she shows on favor—
In short; there is no idea that I can lay
To break my weather-pane to my assistor
Over the way!

Why the flute—she lends not my chronicles—
Nor is an accompanyiste ever yerned—
I wish a fee would break out in the store
Over the way?

My mental form ought of itself to touch her!
My baker buys my spectator's dining!
And so for the butcher's meat—I shall duly my butcher
Over the way!

At last I turn; at lunch or veal I post;
I never rang now to bring up the tray,
My stomach grumbles at my dining out
Over the way!

The way of my life—whoall regret
Should wish me other than they
To be within that line of magnesetre
Over the way!

I've fixed before to my pistol-lover;
I've vowed at times to rush where trumpets bray,
Quiz such of number one—and number four
Over the way!

Sometimes my fancy would hail go castles airy,
Sometimes it only paints a ferme ornee,
A home—a love—oh Heaven! oh Mary
Over the way!

Sometimes I dream of her at bridal whist,
Sometimes of bells, and nuptially array
Over the way!

I've could with her in dreams, like any turtle,
I've scratch'd her from the Clyde, the Tweed, and Tay;
Thrice I have made a grave of that one myrtle
Over the way!

Thrice I have vowed her in a fury shallop,
Thrice vowed in Greece it is not "bad taste;"
And sworn'd exercise to make the bones gallop
Over the way!

And thrice I've started up from dreams upsiding,
Of killing rosie in a bloody fray—
There are a young man very fond of calling
Over the way!

Oh! happy sun—shown all Kings in glory,
Whoever in her cot roll my house,
And sigh a sigh of love to that one story
Over the way!

Nabob of Arcot—Emperor of Japan—
Sultan of Bothcasar—all I adjure—
Much rather would I be the happy man
Over the way!

With such a lot my heart would be in clover—
But what—O horror!—what do I survey!
Pantaloons and white favors—still a rover!
Over the way!

T. HOOD.

How to take care of yourself in the winter.—Wear a great coat and fur boots, carry a cane, and when you meet a man, take a hackney coach for an evening!

What makes the Irish Harper blind? Because he is still eyed.

Why is a dun like a billiard ball? Because it often runs about the pockets.

Why is beauty power like—time? Because it annihilates the beholder.

ANECDOTE.—The Rev. Matter Byles, of Boston, was a great wag and a great punster. Previous to the revolution, when there was a great talk about "the glorious 4th of September," two British regiments were landed at Boston, on which occasion Byles remarked, "That's the most glorious 4th of September I ever saw." When an error, it was replied, for you never did's I have a right to," rejoined the Doctor, "you know I am a D. D."

Short vs. Long.—Says Long to Short, "how are ye, Tay?" "Why," repeated Short, "I'm not long enough to repeat it, but I'm long enough to inform you I mean to get no taller all over." "If you had, he," said Long, "I'm not in favor of your getting so many, but am about to be obliged to mount a cabbage-leaf to be-come."

By the bye, Bass said a good thing, the other day. One of our neighbors was complaining that the Colonel had walked off without paying his bill, when Bass remarked, "I'm not those sort of men that can be induced bowling to Yost it."—*Boston Transcript.*

We intend—J. B. does not commit pure very often, but when he does make his good. A short time ago, he was walking along with one of his guests, and to see for an exact shilled in such matters, to put a to the test, proposed to count, for the number of telegraphs he observed in a street, as well as the chimneys. The proposition was readily followed, and after a great many, but I think he's a great bore, rejoined.

Postponed.—John Kemble and Lewis changing to be in Dublin at the same time, were both engaged by the manager for a night's performance in Lear and the Citizen. The latter, remonstrating, was consoled with the following delectable passage:

"They never performed together in the same piece, and in all likelihood never would never will again; the evening in the manager's treasury, last night, was the most agreeable he ever had in his life, and he thought the public, beyond this it is not in nature to go."

Mr. H——, the professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin, who was more remarkable for the absence of mind of his student than the paper of his discoveries, was one day lecturing on the subject of Dr. Boyle, of whose talents he spoke with the highest encomium. He concluded by saying, "He was a great man; he was the father of Chemistry, of science, and brother of the Earl of Cork."

"Pleases you an arm cold curiosity," said a little old cobbler to a bishop at his window, pointing towards the cathedral opposite to the door. "What do you do with the immense pile?" replied the astonished prelate. "Why, please your lordship, I mend the cobbler's basket, and put the cobbler's basket in repair with it," was the reply.

A lame trick at Bath.—Two Irishmen, both by one eye, met in the pump room at Bath. "Arrah, my dear," said one, "I'm glad to see you have got your eye again." "Why, then, honey," said the other, "not exactly."

A gentleman, being asked how old the Sheriffs of London were, replied very readily, that he thought the elder was about twelve, and the other, one pound eight.

HORSE BULLISPEAKIN.

The Argonaut Courier, the Complete, and the Sportsman, are all in a state of excitement over the fact that the Argonaut Courier, the Complete, and the Sportsman have all been sold to the Argonaut Courier, the Complete, and the Sportsman Publishing Company, and that the new proprietors have all changed their names to Bullispeakin. The editorial staff has also been changed, and the new editor, Mr. Bullispeakin, has announced that the new paper will be devoted to the interests of the horse, the dog, the cat, the pig, the chicken, the cow, the goat, the sheep, the mule, the ass, the bull, the ox, the calf, the lamb, the rooster, the hen, the duck, the goose, the turkey, the pigeon, the canary, the parrot, the monkey, the elephant, the camel, the lion, the tiger, the bear, the wolf, the fox, the deer, the rabbit, the squirrel, the rat, the mouse, the snake, the lizard, the frog, the toad, the fish, the oyster, the clam, the crab, the lobster, the shrimp, the worm, the bug, the fly, the mosquito, the flea, the louse, the tick, the chigger, the spider, the scorpion, the centipede, the millipede, the tarantula, the black widow, the brown recluse, the hobo, the tramp, the bum, the drunk, the wino, the junkie, the pusher, the dealer, the cop, the judge, the lawyer, the politician, the preacher, the priest, the rabbi, the imam, the guru, the swami, the yogi, the fakir, the mystic, the seer, the prophet, the messiah, the antichrist, the devil, the demon, the ghost, the vampire, the werewolf, the zombie, the mummy, the skeleton, the corpse, the grave, the tomb, the coffin, the hearse, the funeral, the wake, the burial, the cremation, the urn, the ashes, the dust, the nothingness, the void, the abyss, the darkness, the light, the sun, the moon, the stars, the planets, the comets, the meteors, the asteroids, the galaxies, the universe, the multiverse, the omniverse, the infinite, the eternal, the absolute, the relative, the subjective, the objective, the noumenal, the phenomenal, the transcendental, the immanent, the ontological, the cosmological, the teleological, the epistemological, the axiological, the aesthetic, the ethical, the moral, the political, the economic, the social, the cultural, the historical, the geographical, the biological, the chemical, the physical, the mathematical, the logical, the philosophical, the theological, the religious, the spiritual, the mystical, the occult, the supernatural, the paranormal, the metaphysical